(a) whether there is severe shortage of faculty in higher technical institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institutes of Management;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

'(c) the action taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Due to extremely good employment opportunities, as a consequence of globalization, good B. Tech. students are not opting for higher studies *viz.* M. Tech./Ph.D. As a result, it has become difficult to get suitable candidates, fulfilling eligibility criteria/standard required for faculty in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for which minimum requirement is Ph.D. Similarly, migration of faculty to financially more lucrative assignments with the country and abroad, have resulted in general shortage of good quality and experienced faculty in the IIMs.

(c) IITs are autonomous Institutions and recruitment of faculty is done by them as per their respective Statutes and not by the Government. Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the Institutes to fill up the vacant posts. The Institutes have been employing suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty which include providing of good residential accommodation, good medical facilities, initial research grants, financial support for participation in national/international conferences, suitable scheme for sharing of consultancy charges, etc. IIMs are also making continuous efforts to retain/recruit quality faculty from within the country and abroad to increase their faculty strength.

Priority for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas

† 2842. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to accord priority to backward, remote and unaccessible hilly regions for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are still many backward districts in the country where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the existing Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya, one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) is envisaged in each district of the country.

(b) and (c) There are 554 functional JNVs in the country in as many districts. 45 districts in the country (excluding Tamil Nadu) do not have any JNV. Out of 45 uncovered districts, 6 districts are not eligible for having a JNV as these districts do not have rural population. The State-wise list of remaining 39 uncovered districts in the country is enclosed as statement.

† **Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.**

Statement

State-wise list of uncovered districts where JNVs have not been opened

State/UT	Number of uncovered districts	Name of the District
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01	1. South Andaman
Assam	01	2. Kamrup Urban
Chhattisgarh	02	3. Narayanpur (Bastar) 4. Bijapur (Dantewada)
Delhi	05	5. East Delhi 6. West Delhi 7. North Delhi 8. South Delhi 9. North East Delhi
Gujarat	07	10. Dangs 11. Anand 12.Valsad, 13. Navsari 14. Narmada 15. Amreli 16. Ahmedabad
Jammu & Kashmir	08	17. Ganderbal 18. Bandipura 19. Ramban 20. Kishtwar 21. Sophian (Pulwama) 22. Kulgam 23. Jammu 24. Reasi
Karnataka	02	25. Chikballapura (Kolar) 26. Ramanagara
Maharashtra	02	27. Bhandara 28. Dhule
Mizoram	03	29. Lunglei 30. Aizwal 31. Mamit
Punjab	02	32. SAS Nagar (Mohali) 33. Barnala
Uttar Pradesh	03	34. Shrawasti - 35. Deoria 36. Rampur 37. Malda
West Bengal	03	38. South 24 Parganas 39. South Dinajpur
	39	